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# The Globe.


WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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## THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.

### SPEECH OF SENATOR BIGLER,

*At Clarion, on the 8th of September, in reply to the address of the Hon. David Wilmot, delivered at Philadelphia, on the 24th August.*

After giving a brief history of the democratic party, showing how eminently wise and successful its policy had been in the past, and how it had uniformly, in all exigencies, in war or peace, stood by the true interests of the country, and had advanced its growth and prosperity, and elevated the dignity and prowess of the nation, claiming for that party a higher degree of purity, wisdom, and patriotism than were possessed by any similar association of men in modern times; and having also paid a handsome compliment to the character and qualifications of General Packer and his associates on the democratic ticket, he proceeded as follows:

Judge Wilmot, the republican candidate, has evinced his entire willingness to make his views known to the people, and seems quite unhappy that the State committee would not agree that the democratic candidate should waste his time with him in personal controversy, and still more displeased that the committee should have suggested that the discussion of the slavery question is not essential in a gubernatorial contest. Failing to secure the attractions of General Packer to get up large meetings and excitement for him, he has bravely dashed into the field alone. I am in possession of a copy of his first address, delivered at Philadelphia on the 24th ult., and published in the "Evening Bulletin," to the leading features of which I shall ask your attention before I take my seat. I find no fault with Mr. Wilmot for appearing before the public to make known his views. I think a candidate for any office may properly do so. I see no want of dignity or propriety in the practice, if pursued in the proper spirit. In doing this no candidate properly appreciating his position will solicit votes; he will simply declare his views on pending questions, foreshadowing, as best he can, the policy he will maintain if elected, so that the intelligent elector may vote for or against him, as may seem proper. But I have searched in vain for any such foreshadowing in the late speech of Mr. Wilmot. It is devoted exclusively to the subject of slavery, except only a brief reference to his letter on Americanism. State affairs seem to have had no attractions for him. It is an almost incredible fact that in a long speech occupying columns of the Bulletin he should not have alluded to any one of the many interests which would come under his charge were he elected governor, nor discussed a single question connected with the duties of the office for which he is a candidate, or over which the political authority of the State government could in any way be exerted. From beginning to end he has talked outside of the true purpose of his appearing before the public, and has failed, therefore, to give the people the means to decide whether he would make a good governor or not. He has talked about slavery, and questions incidental and collateral; but not a word about State affairs. He should certainly have given us his views on the question of more banks and paper currency. Many of the people would be glad to know whether he intends to maintain the policy of the present incumbent, his political friend, on these vital questions. What does he think of the policy of giving away the largest share of the public works for an inadequate compensation, payable to the next generation; and, if elected, will he favor a disposition of the remainder on the same conditions? Why not give the people his views on these State questions, as also on the subject of paying the public debt, maintaining and extending our system of free schools; on the granting of special privileges to facilitate the ends of private gain, and especially on the pending amendments to the constitution, embracing questions of grave concern for the people? All these subjects, vitally important, and within the range of the legitimate duties of the Executive, seem to have been lost sight of in the smoke and dust of a kind of Quixotic onslaught upon slavery and the slave power.

But another fact, equally singular, is, that although his address abounds with graphic descriptions of the evils of slavery, and coarse imputations upon the motives of its advocates, it does not contain a single practical suggestion as to a remedy for the evils it laments.—Wr. W. declares it to be "a question of vital practical importance, which lies at the foundation of everything valuable to us as freemen," and yet he has not attempted to show the people of Pennsylvania in what way they can apply the remedy. Not only this, but I shall prove to you that, according to his own showing, the people of a free State have no constitutional right to interfere for or against the evil he affects to deplore, whether in a State or Territory. If Mr. Wilmot found it necessary to make his address on national issues entirely foreign to the executive duties, it is to be regretted that he did not devote a portion of his time to his once favorite topic—the tariff. The old friends of "protection for the sake of protection," whom he expects to rally under his flag, would doubtless be delighted to hear from the man whom they used to designate as the advocate of "British free trade," the "successful betrayer of Pennsylvania's best interests," and as a "vile traitor to the state of his birth."

Possibly he could have convinced the manufacturers of iron in Clarion and elsewhere that they are specially his debtors, and, permitting the dead past to bury its dead, they should come to his rescue in this his hour of need. Perhaps there were among his auditors at Philadelphia those who had assisted to give Mr. Dallas to the flames in effigy for following the Wilmot lead on the tariff in 1846, and he could have induced them to repent that great wrong on Mr. Dallas, as also their oft-repeated imputations upon his own motives and conduct. He certainly could have shown those who abused myself and others last spring for agreeing to a modification of the tariff, when we had no power left to resist it, that they were unreasonable in that complaint, or are now mistaken in their support of the distinguished advocate of "British free trade." But let that pass; we will leave the distinguished advocate of free trade in the embrace of the protectionists, and the protectionists under the leadership of the distinguished free-trader. The new alliance only furnishes another verification of the homely adage that political necessity makes strange bed-fellows.

But to the speech, and I will give you its best sentiment first, so that his friends may not complain. It reads as follows:

"I hold that under the constitution of the United States we have no right to meddle directly with the question of slavery in the States where it already exists; it is a State institution, and can only be controlled by State laws, and we in Pennsylvania have no more right to legislate for Virginia upon the subject of slavery than Virginia has the right to legislate for Pennsylvania on the subject of our public schools. But in the Territories the question is different. The territories are the common property of the Union, and we have the common right to control them."

Then again, speaking of slavery, he says:

"The question is no mere abstraction, nor is it simply a question of right and wrong, a question of morals; it is a question of vital practical importance, which lies at the foundation of everything valuable to us as free men."

Touching the Dred Scott decision, he remarks:

"And as I am on this point, I wish to say that I bow to the Dred Scott decision as a matter of law. I raise no arm against the law, and I would never advise any one to do so; but there is no law on earth which can bind my reason or my conscience. I can and will think and vote for what I believe right."

Now let us consider the doctrines of these quotations for a few minutes. In the first he says we have "no right to meddle with slavery in the *States* where it already exists," but that "the *Territories* are the common property of the Union, and we have the common right to control them." In the second he presents the effects of slavery as "vital practical questions, involving everything valuable to us as free men." And in the third he informs us that he "bows to the Dred Scott decision as a matter of law."

Of course, I agree that we have no right to interfere with slavery in the *States*, but, "bowing to the Dred Scott *decision*," how does Mr. Wilmot propose to reach the institution in the Territories? What becomes of "the common right" of the State to control its existence? How can that right be brought to bear? That decision defines the constitution to mean that Congress has no right to legislate on the subject for the Territories; that a congressional interdiction against its extension is unconstitutional, and Mr. Wilmot agrees that that decision is law. Then, what of his common right to control it in the Territories, and of the "vital practical questions" he has presented for our consideration?

Now, this is the point to which I wish your special attention. Though acknowledging in his own peculiar phrase the binding effects of the decision of the Supreme Court, Mr. Wilmot is very careful to conceal the influence of that decision upon his position and arguments; he has not told the people frankly that, by virtue of the decision he so reluctantly recognizes as binding, slavery in a Territory is almost as completely out of the reach of the people or the government of a free State as it is in the State of Virginia.—He dare not be explicit on this point; for he would thereby illustrate the utter impracticability of his doctrines on the subject. Indeed, his whole theory goes to pieces at this point, and he must necessarily conceal as much as possible the effects of this decision, or the deceptive character of his speeches would become so transparent that he would be obliged to abandon the discussion entirely.

Bowing to the Dred Scott decision as matter of law, it will not do to say that "Pennsylvania has no more right to legislate for Virginia on the subject of slavery than Virginia has to legislate for Pennsylvania on the subject of public schools." Mr. Wilmot cannot stop at this point; he must and does virtually agree by that "bow" that neither Pennsylvania nor Virginia has any right to legislate for Kansas or Nebraska on either subject, and they have no power to interfere for or against the institutions of the Territories directly or indirectly. The citizens of each may go to Kansas, and when *bona fide* residents they can give effect to their will. He or I can do this; but as citizens of this State we cannot influence the question in either Kansas or Virginia. Prior to the Dred Scott decision, the republican party contended for the power of Congress over the subject in the Territories; but that decision has settled the question against them, and has closed the last channel through which the free States could reach the question. It has swept away the entire stock in trade of the republican agitators—the Missouri line, the Wilmot proviso, and every other scheme of congressional interference. They have no occasion longer to seek even the election of anti-slavery men to Congress, for that body cannot touch the question. Their long-cherished business of agitation is, therefore, gone—gone forever.—Wherein, then, is the fitness of Mr. Wilmot's inflammatory addresses about slavery to the exclusion of every other topic? Having no power over the subject, it cannot be of vital practical importance in Pennsylvania, unless, indeed, Mr. W., in his feverish sensitiveness, has allowed himself to conclude that some "dough-faced democrat," in obedience to "the slave powers," is about to propose to re-establish the institution in this State. Until this be done the question cannot be so practical as he alleges. But is it not singular that Mr. Wilmot should seek to agitate the public mind in behalf of measures which have been declared unconstitutional and to which decision he agrees? What can he accomplish by such effort? Though he could convince a majority of the people that the measures would work practical good to the country, the constitution, until changed, is an insurmountable barrier to their adoption.—Would it not be wiser to accept the philosophy of the trite saying, "it is useless to cry over spilt milk?" When the election is over he will need the benefit of some such reflection, for I think his chances are better to become the successor of *Judge Bullock* than of Gov. Pollock.

I do not mean to say that the candidates for governor may not properly allude to the subject of slavery; but Mr. Wilmot insists that measures which have been declared unconstitutional shall be recognized issues in the gubernatorial contest, and continues to discuss these measures as though they could be made available to the country, and insists that the people should take one side or the other. He says slavery is the only question involved, and has, so far, declined to speak on State questions at all.

He says that Virginia has the same right to interfere with our public schools that Pennsylvania has with slavery in Virginia, and that is true; but did it not occur to his mind, at the same time, that it would be a most singular, if not ludicrous spectacle, to witness a candidate for governor in Virginia resting his claims to popular favor solely on his views about public schools in Pennsylvania, and confining his discussions to that topic alone? Why, the people of the Old Dominion would get a strait-jacket for any man who might attempt to play such a trick before high Heaven. And what would Pennsylvanians think of such impudent interference? They would most certainly invite the Virginia aspirant to take care of his slaves, and leave the public schools to them. Mr. W. would be sure to do this; and yet he talked for hours about Virginia negroes, and said not one word about Pennsylvania schools, so determined does he seem to rest his claims on questions belonging to other States, and over which his has no control. Perhaps his friends can explain all this; but I think I can safely assure them of one thing—if he does not get more votes in States where his address would be appropriate than in his own, he will be badly beaten. He will be almost convinced that he has not only been speaking for other States, but running for governor somewhere else than at home.

Mr Wilmot's prompt recognition of the binding effect of the Dred Scott decision has certainly surprised and disappointed some of his fanatical adherents. But they should notice that he dare not raise his voice against the constitution when asking to be permitted to take an oath to support it. That he has yielded reluctantly, and with exceeding bad grace, is evident from the low terms in which he impugns the motives of the Court. He says "*it is easy enough for the Executive to find corrupt judges to carry out corrupt designs.*"

This is coarse, exceedingly coarse, scarcely allowable in a common place politician, and utterly inadmissible in a candidate for governor. Very many who intend to vote for the author of the base allegation will despise his foul aspersions. Even they will not agree that it is becoming in David Wilmot to warn the country against the corruptions of James Buchanan and Roger B. Taney. But in his anger at courts, he has gone out of his way still further to make an onslaught upon the integrity of the supreme court of his own State, and broadly alleges that its decisions are often contradictory, and it is common talk among the bar that a decision must be revived every five years to have binding effect. The courts should take warning, for failing to be governor, as this gentleman certainly will, he may still retain the office of *judicial censorian*.

Fearing to repudiate the decision of the Supreme Court in express terms, many of Mr. Wilmot's school of politicians are industriously engaged in efforts to destroy the confidence of the public in its integrity. As a means of doing this, they are in the habit of expatiating on the extraordinary circumstance that the ordinance of 1787 should have been declared unconstitutional at the end of sixty years after its adoption, and the Missouri Compromise so declared after having stood for nearly forty years. They certainly know that the ordinance of 1787 did not derive its authority from the present constitution—that it was the work of the Congress of the Old Confederation, and was agreed to by the States, and was merely perpetuated under the present constitution as a measure which the States had agreed to.—This item of history they prefer to suppress, so that the action of the court may seem the more strange. They know, too, that the Missouri Compromise was an arbitrary arrangement between the North and the South forced by an exigency that endangered the peace of the country, and that its constitutional authority, though constantly denied by many wise statesman, had not been directly tested prior to the late decision.

The history of the renowned proviso is rewritten in this speech, and Mr. W. has manifested special delight in exhibiting what he considers the inconsistencies of the democratic party on this subject, and more especially those of General Cass, Hon. Richard Brodhead, and myself. He alleges in substance that, if the General had voted before he reflected, he would have gone for the proviso, and that Mr. Brodhead had said he would vote for it if offered to the proper bill, and that I had been very careful to record my name in the affirmative, when a similar sentiment passed the State legislature. The course of General Cass and Brodhead needs no explanation or defence at my hands.—Their sentiments are too well known to the country to be successfully misrepresented.—And, indeed, admitting all that Mr. W. alleges, I do not see that he makes out any man's destruction. The wisest men in the nation have often been wrong in their first impressions as to the expediency of suddenly proposed measures, and to be mistaken on a constitutional question is no uncommon thing among able lawyers. As to the Pennsylvania resolution, it certainly did not receive that consideration to which it was entitled. I do not believe it was under consideration in the Senate exceeding one half hour before it passed finally. For myself, I knew but little about it until it came from the House of Representatives the day it passed the Senate, and had only thought of it as an abstract sentiment against the acquisition of territory, with the view to the extension of slavery and as affecting the question of peace with Mexico. As a proposition involving the rights of the States and the powers of Congress, I had at that time given it no thought. Reflection upon these things soon after, and long before I knew that Mr. Wilmot intended to press the principle as admissible when applied to territory which had been long previously acquired by the common blood and treasure of all the States, without any such original condition, convinced my mind that its practical operation would do injustice to the slaveholding States, and I discarded its doctrines entirely. Four years after the advent of the proviso, when the democratic nominee for governor, I certainly was not charged with a want of sympathy for the South. The reverse was the constant allegation of my political enemies. The execution of the fugitive slave law and the doctrine of non-intervention were topics in that contest, and I advocated the affirmative of both on all occasions. Mr. Wilmot himself publicly dissented from my views on these points at a meeting in his own town, where we stood face to face. But it is of little moment whether I have been consistent or not. I trust I may always be more ambitious to be right, and never vain enough to pretend to great wisdom or foresight. If I did not mistake the meaning of the proviso, when first proposed, I certainly misunderstood its author, for I thought him a democrat, and he has turned out to be anything else. But has Mr. W. relieved his position by what he has said on this point? If it even be true that certain democrats inclined to favor the proviso before they had discovered the wrong, he was not thereby warranted in sustaining it when the injustice of its practical workings had become apparent by discussion, and especially since it has been shown to be unconstitutional.

But this candidate and his party are great on consistency. They are in the habit of arraigning Mr. Buchanan, Judge Douglas, and other democratic statesmen, on the charge of inconsistency, because at one time they sustained the policy of settling the slave controversy by a geographical division and have since embraced the policy of referring the question to the people of the Territories, to be settled as they may deem best.—There is very little sense and less patriotism in such criticisms. The whole history of the subject shows that the controversy, at the different periods when the excitement attained to a dangerous height, was treated as a subject of compromise, implying at once the concession of principle and peculiar views. Statesmen and patriots felt required to yield much in the way of opinion, to secure the peace of the country. Mr. Buchanan favored the Missouri line so long as the policy of settling the question by territorial division was maintained; and Mr. Douglas, in 1848, proposed to extend the parallel of that line to the Pacific ocean as a final adjustment of the dangerous feud. But the very men who now, and since 1854, have not ceased to bewail the abandonment of this policy, were united in their opposition to its extension and perpetuity on that occasion.—They repudiated it, scouted and reviled it.—Another mode of settlement became absolutely necessary to save the country from civil war, and that of non-intervention, as now found in the Kansas law, was wisely adopted in 1850; and is maintained by the statesmen I have named. What inconsistency is there in such action? And what is to be said for the sincerity of those who continued to denounce the Missouri line up to the time of its repeal?—that party who in Connecticut burnt James Lanman in effigy for voting for it, and Isaac Toucy near the same spot for voting to repeal it, and who labored to reject the principle in 1848. They are not in a condition to talk about consistency. Having so conspired against this mode of adjustment, and secured its overthrow, they now have Mr. Wilmot engaged in a clumsy imitation of Mark Anthony with the dead body of Cæsar by toting the lifeless remains of this unconstitutional measure from place to place over the State giving utterance to his deep grief in pathetic appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people, to draw down their vengeance on the destroyers of this once favorite scheme.

On Kansas affairs Mr. Wilmot becomes quite belligerent, and hurls vindictive aspersions upon the national administration. He talks as though he did not know that the odious test laws enacted by the first legislature had been repealed by the last; that his party friends in Kansas are daily availing themselves of these bogus laws; that Mr. Robinson, the Topeka governor, had petitioned Mr. Stanton, when acting governor to confer the appointment of commissioner to acknowledge deeds on his friend by virtue of the territorial laws. He seems determined to give the version of affairs that will best suit his purpose. Having presented a startling picture of the wrongs and outrages which according to his story, have been wantonly inflicted upon the free-State party of that unhappy Territory, he makes the following sweeping declaration:

"I affirm that the administration knows all about these outrages, and yet they uphold them. They sustain the Missourian usurpation, and they dare not be just, because they are the slaves of the slave power who created them and upholds them."

This is terrific, indeed, coming from a candidate for governor, but Mr. Wilmot's language is tame and feeble compared with the sparkling rhetoric of Col. Keitt, of South Carolina, on the other side of the question. The Colonel, in his letter dated at White Sulphur Springs, imputes to the administration altogether different action and purpose. He alleges that its first act was to appoint a governor to "*to debauch Kansas from allegiance to the South and deliver her into the hands of free-soil fanatics,*" and that "*to say that the cause of the South was lost in Kansas prior to the appointment of Walker is to palliate fraud by falsehood.*" Here is a wide difference between big doctors. But the southerner seems to have the best of the contest. Indeed the best attempts of Wilmot and his school of orators to show the subserviency of the administration to the slave power fall far below the most ordinary efforts of Col. Keitt, the Charleston Mercury, and the New Orleans Delta, to demonstrate its free-soil tendencies and its treachery to the South. With such fires in front and rear, who will say that Col. Keitt may not reasonably imagine the fantastics to be hereafter played by "shivering cabinets" and "convulsive administrations?"

Then, again, Mr. Wilmot and his party seem to be in great tribulation lest the slave power should deprive some of the citizens of Kansas of the opportunity of raising their voices against the institution at the ballot-box—lest some be deprived of that high and sacred prerogative, the right of suffrage. They descant eloquently on the sacredness of this right, and hurl destructive anathemas on the heads of all who shall attempt to restrict or usurp this proud function of American freemen. The people, and the whole people, must be heard. Now, this is all very well, and they cannot go further on this point than will the democracy; but does not this sickly concern for the rights of the people come with exceeding bad grace from Mr. Wilmot and his party, who, in the convention that nominated Col. Fremont, laid it down as a principle that not only a portion, but *all* the citizens of Kansas, should be deprived of the right of saying whether they should have slavery or not?—They claimed that right for Congress, and virtually held that, though nine-tenths of the people might desire slavery, the interdiction of Congress should be conclusive. It was no half-way business with them. It is part of their faith to deprive all the people of the sacred opportunity which they falsely allege the democracy are attempting to take from some. They execrate the interference of Missouri in the settlement of the slavery question in Kansas, and yet, according to their own doctrine, not only Missouri, but Massachusetts and all the North and South, are invited to interfere through their representatives in Congress. The practical effect of their doctrine being that the power to decide the question for Kansas is to be found everywhere else in the United States except in that and the other Territories—that the people of the States who do *not* go to Kansas shall have a voice on the subject, but those who *do, shall not*. How absurd, then, their affected distress, lest by design or accident some citizen of Kansas may be deprived of the opportunity of giving effect to his will on the subject.—Why even now Mr. Wilmot and his party will not say that they will be content with the decision of the people, and admit Kansas as a State, unless that decision be against slavery. They will agree to take her into the Union when she obeys their dictation, and not till then. It was in this connexion, in the contest of last fall, that we ridiculed their pretensions to exclusive friendship for freedom in Kansas, whilst holding that the people should *not be free* to select their own institutions. We claimed that the democracy were more the friends of "free Kansas," because they wished to have her people perfectly free to select all their domestic institutions. They holding that Kansas should not come into the Union unless she adopted their views, and the democracy maintaining that she should come in, no matter how she might decide as to slavery. The question in the presidential issue was not whether she should be free or slave, but simply whether her own *bona fide* citizens should be permitted to decide for themselves. That question was affirmed by the people at the polls, and Mr. Buchanan and his advisers, in my judgment, are honestly endeavoring to carry out that decision, in good faith, regardless of denunciation from the North or South, and so performing their whole duty to the country.

Mr. Wilmot talks very positively about what is going on in the Territory. Of course he knows; but I spent some weeks there this summer, and found it difficult to obtain accurate information. That wrongs have been committed on both sides is clear; but the idea of Mr. W., that his peculiar order have been uniformly right on all the issues that have disturbed the quiet of the Territory, is absurd. No unbiased mind will come to such a conclusion. It is not, however, my purpose to go into a history of Kansas affairs, or give my views at length as to the policy of the administration at this time; but I can assure Mr. Wilmot that the only impracticable politicians I met in the Territory were of his own school—the leaders of the Topeka rebellion. They seem determined to rule or ruin. It was no uncommon thing to hear them say that if the convention, to meet in this month, should adopt the Topeka constitution, word for word, they who made it originally would reject it at the polls. But I hope and believe that, through the agency of the present able and patriotic executive of the Territory, Mr. Walker, the bitter feuds dividing the people of that Territory will be happily settled, and Kansas be brought into the Union on principles perfectly consistent with the organic act. In this effort Gov. Walker will be sustained by the great mass of the people, whom I found to be moderate, practicable, and patriotic in their views. For myself, I have believed that the spirit of the compromises of 1850, as in the organic law of Kansas, contemplated the decision of the question of slavery in the Territory by some direct action of the people, prior to application for admission as a State; otherwise the question will come back to Congress in the same shape in which it was when referred to the people, unaccompanied by any expression of popular will. That expression should, and I have no doubt will, be had without any official interference as to what it should be; and when so had, deciding the question of slavery as the people wish, I shall, for one, assist to throw wide open the portals of the Union, and welcome Kansas as a State, *slavery or no slavery*. But I shall not vote to admit her on the Topeka constitution, because the movement was not of the people but of a party; was not by authority of law but in violation of law, and therefore revolutionary. Nor am I at all inclined to indulge the rebellious spirit of those in the Territory who seem determined to set the laws at defiance. If they will not act save in their own way, and Kansas becomes a slave State by the voice of those who do act, the responsibility must rest upon them.

But I have been wandering from my text, and neglecting the republican candidate for governor. I wish to make one more extract from his speech, and then I shall have done. It is one of his best gems, and reads as follows:

"With respect to the labor question, it is alleged by the democracy that we have no sympathy for free white labor; that all our tears are exhausted on the black man. Now I leave the chivalry of the South to the noble office of *hooking negroes*. God has laid a heavy hand on them, and I seek not to press the curse harder upon them. The chivalry may have all the *glory of horse-whipping women and selling their babies*. Democracy may trample their rights under foot, if they please, but I tell you that the interests of all humanity are one. God has so ordered it, that no man can do deliberate and systematic wrong to other men; no man can be a tyrant or a despot without staining his own soul, and without becoming a beast and a demon."

How idle, if not unmanly, it is for a man who uses language of this character, on a question entirely beyond the reach of those to whom it is addressed, to become indignant and denouce the democratic press as "debased," "venal," "corrupt," and "in the pay of the slave power," because it has designated him as an "abolitionist," a "wild, impracticable theorist." What else could he expect? What else could a truth telling press say?—Does not the whole tenor of his address justify this conclusion? Is it not "wild theorism" to excite the minds of the people day after day, about great evils, without telling them how a remedy can be applied, and whilst confessing that they have no right to interfere for or against such evils in the States, and acknowledge the binding effects of a definition of the constitution, which shows that they cannot be reached in the Territories? Is it not abolitionism to describe the institution of negro slavery as so odious that it should not be tolerated in any civilized country—as involving that measure of tyranny and oppression, that no man can practice it "*without staining his own soul,*" without "*becoming a beast and a demon?*" Is it not vile demagoguism thus to inflame the passions and prejudices of the people of one section of our country against the institutions of another to subserve the ends of party? Mr. Wilmot must conclude that his sickly recognition of the rights of the State and his ungracious bow to the decision of the Supreme Court, will protect him in the use of such offensive language as the foregoing. The use of such foul aspersion can in no way improve the morals or politics of the country, its institutions or its customs; can do no good to North or South, to white or black race.

It is not my habit to deal harshly with the character or actions of public men, but I should do injustice to my feelings were I not to say that much of Mr. Wilmot's address, whether considered as a declaration of principles or as a specimen of logic or literature, falls far below what his friends had reason to expect. It can rank but little above common-place anti-slavery rant, as wanting in method, and useful suggestion, as in the ordinary graces of even partisan discussion.—Is it possible that the republican party cannot maintain their principles without resorting to such dangerous incendiarisms? Uncharitable crimination of the South seems to be their only source of partisan capital. Assuming respect for the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States, they are sure to discourse in such way as to lead the fanatical abolitionists to believe that in some way or other, at no distant day through their agency the institution is to be uprooted everywhere. It was by such means in the last presidential election that they gained over to Freemont, Garrison, Parker, Beecher, and all that school of fanatics. Unable to devise a practicable scheme to improve the condition of the black man, they persist in the work of agitation as their most fruitful means of political power. They know that they could do but little to improve the condition of the black man, though the whole subject was under their unrestrained control. Suppose all legal difficulties to be removed, and the subject placed within their reach by emancipation on the part of the South, conditioned that the negroes be properly cared for; what then? To what country could they remove the slaves so that they might escape the dreaded 'kicks,' and be where none would "*horsewhip the women and sell their babies?*" How could they be clothed and fed, and how elevated in the scale of moral being? Would they be brought North to compete with our present laboring population? I am sure the free States would never agree to that. But suppose they should, would that insure an improvement in the physical and mental condition of the slave? With what new political and social dignities would the black man be clothed, so that they might live easier and happier, and attain to a higher degree of civilization and christianity? Who will stand up for equality for them in the North?

Let us have these questions answered, and have a practical scheme for the elevation of the negro, or less of the agitation. The continuance of these criminations between the North and South may readily disturb the peace of thirty millions of white people, but in no way can it relieve whatever of hardship there may be in the condition of the three or four millions of slaves now in our country. Nor is it just or patriotic to allege national sin against our country because of the condition of the African, when the authors of such aspersions cannot point to the spot on earth or name the period in history in which the condition of the curly-haired negro was better than at present in the United States—when and where he enjoyed greater physical comforts, or attained a higher degree of mental cultivation, or embraced better ideas of Christianity. His own country is "one of slaves and masters," and the ancestors of those we have were slaves of the lowest class when taken from their own country. To restore those now in the United States to that original condition, were such a thing possible, would be an outrage upon humanity and civilization. If, then, the condition of the black man has been really improved by even his low estate among us, wherein consists the national sin that so constantly besets the consciences of these political doctors?

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THE CAMEL EXPERIMENTS.—An interesting report has been received by the War Department from Mr. Beale, Superintendent of the wagon road expedition from Fort Defiance.—The camel experiment is pronounced successful. These animals carried seven hundred pounds burthen, principally provender for mules, and were much less jaded than the mules. They eat little except bushes, preferring them to grass. Mr. B. conceives it easier to manage a train of twenty than one of five mules. Their temper, tractability, capacity for bearing burthens, and going without water, while they live on food upon which other animals would starve, render them valuable for transportation on the prairies. Every unshod animal reached El Paso lame but the camels, not one of which even exhibited fatigue.

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☞There is a lawyer in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, known no less for eccentricity than his legal lore. Many anecdotes are told of him. A man once went to him to be qualified for some petty office.—Said he, "hold up your hand, I'll swear you, but all creation couldn't qualify you."

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☞The proportion of females to males, in Lewistown, is about six to one.

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☞The best bite we ever had when we went fishing, was the bite we took along.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

# THE GLOBE.

*Circulation—the largest in the county.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, October 7, 1857.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
**Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.**

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
**NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.**

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,
**Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks.**
**Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.**

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATOR,
WILLIAM P. SCHELL, of Bedford county.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
DANIEL HOUTZ, of Alexandria.
FOR REGISTER & RECORDER,
JAMES B. CAROTHERS, of Morris.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
DAVID CALDWELL, of Cromwell.
FOR TREASURER,
JOHN H. LIGHTNER, of Shirleysburg.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS OZBORN, of Jackson.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES MURPHY, of Petersburg.
FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN M. STONEROAD, of Birmingham.

### Advertisements.

☞List of Letters remaining in the P. O. at Coalmont.

☞List of Letters remaining in the Post office at Alexandria.

☞DAVID S. KER, Trustee, offers for sale the Real Estate of the late Hon. John Ker, dec'd.

☞JAMES PORTER offers for sale his valuable farm in Henderson township.

☞STEWARD FOSTER notifies all persons of the dissolution of partnership between himself and Wm. Foster, &c.

☞Advertisement of Sheriff MILLER in the case of Jemima Myers vs. William Myers.

☞LEVI WESTBROOK has arrived with a large and fine assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., for ladies, gentlemen, children, and "the rest of mankind." Walk in.

☞MOSES STROUS has bought a large stock of goods at "panic prices," which, as per advertisement, he will sell at the lowest figure, and asks not to be forgotten. Try him.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—A careful examination of the stock of Goods received this fall, by FISHER & McMURTRIE cannot fail to convince purchasers that it is their interest to patronise them. We study to please. *

☞H. ROMAN, the indomitable dealer in Ready-Made Clothing has received an immense stock of all kinds and qualities of Clothing, which he will sell wholesale, as well as retail, and at as low prices as in the city. Purchasers and country merchants should give him a call.

☞BENJ. JACOBS is on hand at the "Cheap Corner" with a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-Made Clothing, &c. &c., to which he invites the attention of customers who wish to secure good bargains.—He is determined not to be undersold by any one.

☞DAVID P. GWIN has just received at his large and splendid store room an immense quantity of goods of every description, which it is his intention to dispose of at the very lowest terms possible. No one can fail to admire his selection of goods, and all purchasers will be convinced that he can sell as low as anybody else.

NO EVIDENCE OF HARD TIMES.—Our merchants have received their supply of Fall and Winter Goods, and we notice that the stock of each is unusually large, embracing every variety of goods to be found in the eastern cities. For particulars we refer the reader to our advertising columns.

### Our County Ticket.

We refer our readers to the editorial head of our paper for the full ticket—a ticket in every respect worthy the support of their fellow citizens. The tickets are ready for distributing and we hope every district will be fully supplied. Our friends, receiving the tickets in charge, should be at the polls early and distribute them freely. Every voter should have an opportunity to select his ticket from amongst the candidates offering, and vote as his conscience may dictate. A fair and honorable contest is all we ask for the success of the best men before the voters for the several offices.

### Hon. Wm. P. Schell.

We are gratified to learn that this gentleman's prospects of an election are growing brighter every day. Koontz, his opponent, has lost votes in his own party in every district where he has addressed the voters. *He is an Abolitionist,*—and as such, no good American citizen can vote for him. He is a *politician,* of immoral character—and would sell any man upon the same ticket with himself to make his own election sure. Schell is a gentleman—a MAN in every sense of the word. The voters of Huntingdon county, irrespective of party, should take peculiar pleasure in voting for him. He is the man for the times—honest and experienced in legislation. The interests of our county demand his election.

☞The Legislature reassembled yesterday. Can't say what it can do for the relief of the people. The penalties of the Banking Law of 1850 may be remitted and an early day fixed for the resumption of specie payments by the Banks.

☞We have been guilty of refusing money on several occasions lately—cause why, we could'nt make change. We'll be forced to "suspend" if our friends continue to offer us bills or gold, demanding change.

☞The financial crisis continues in every direction. Many of the oldest and best houses in the Cities have closed, and manufactories in every direction have and continue to suspend.

☞The Democrats *Polked* their opponents in '44, and although they were *Taylored* in '48, they *Pierced* them in '52, *Bucked* them in '56, and intend *Packing* the trunks of the opposition candidates for Governor, for a trip up Salt River on next Tuesday.

THE RETURNS.—Our friends will much oblige by sending us the returns as early on Wednesday morning next as possible.

### Politics and the Money Panic.

Some of the unscrupulous Black Republicans in the State are endeavoring to make political capital out of the prevailing financial alarm, by telling those who are not acquainted with its origin, that it is the result of the election of Mr. Buchanan, and that the triumph of the Democratic party this fall, will only add to the difficulty under which all are now laboring. Such attempts to gain votes (the *Lycoming Gazette* truly remarks) are unworthy of anybody claiming to be a man. The election of Mr. Buchanan, it is well known, had no more to do with producing these financial troubles than the ascent of Faustin I. to the throne of Hayti. They have been brought about by a wild spirit of speculation, and are aggravated by everybody becoming suddenly frightened.—The greed to become speedily rich and an extravagant mode of living has caused men to overstep their limits in business, thereby making a crash inevitable. The "financial crisis," of which we hear so much, means nothing more than that men doing business far beyond their means have run out all the string to their kite, and it has come down; and the number of such kite-flyers being very great, the number of falls has been great accordingly.

The very reverse of what the Black Republicans say about the coming election, is the truth. After this financial revolution, we shall need a man at the head of State affairs who *thoroughly understands* the necessities of the times, and the remedy to apply. The only man of that kind now before the people, for the office of Chief Magistrate, is Gen. Packer. He has the ability and the *experience* necessary for such an exigency; while on the other hand, Mr. Wilmot has had no experience in State affairs. Slavery is and has been his hobby, and aside from that he can do nothing. He would be powerless to recommend any measure of relief, because of a want of proper knowledge in State matters. A man of Gen. Packer's qualifications is more than ever needed at Harrisburg, after such an upheaving of the whole financial system.

### Trickery.

Some of the more unscrupulous of the opposition are making every effort to deceive the voters of the county. We find the *Journal*, the organ of the Evans party, predicting the withdrawal of Wharton in favor of Houtz. In the districts likely to give Evans a respectable vote, his friends, to deceive the Democrats, have circulated a report that Houtz will be withdrawn in Evans' favor on the eve of the election. And, pretty generally over the county, Wharton's friends would have the voters to believe that the Democrats will, on the day of election, withdraw from the support of Houtz and go for Wharton.—Such conduct on the part of politicians, and others, is mean—too mean for any honorable gentlemen to be guilty of. Houtz is the nominee of the Democratic party—Evans is the candidate of that portion of the American Republican party opposed to Wharton—Wharton is the nominee of the American Republican party—and as such they will remain in the field until the polls are closed on Tuesday next. We would rather that Houtz should be defeated than that he should be successful by deceiving a single voter in the county. The success of either of the candidates by deception, would be a lasting disgrace upon the parties concerned, and we hope neither will disgrace themselves by being guilty of such infamous conduct.

GOV. BIGLER'S SPEECH.—We publish, to day, the speech of Gov. Bigler, delivered at Clarion, on the 8th inst., and ask for it a careful perusal. The speech needs no commendation from us, as all who read it must acknowledge its excellence.

In speaking of Mr. Bigler as a popular orator, the editor of the Washington *Union* says:—There is a directness and simplicity in his manner upon the stump, which, combined with the strong and yet carefully balanced thought which distinguishes his speech to a remarkable degree, that makes him one of the most effective orators we ever listened to. He has the nack of being able to say only just enough on any subject: an oratorical qualification exceedingly rare in these days of verbosity, which keeps its possessor out of many political scrapes, indeed. It struck us, during the late presidential canvass, that his hearers were in the habit of regarding all falling from his lips on the stump, as so much testimony from one on the witness stand in whom all confided: a reputation and influence rarely possessed in these days of prevalence of vehement denunciation, instead of well tempered argument from the hustings.

DR. COOPER.—A gentleman (?) calling himself by the above name, favored us with his patronage on Monday last, to the extent of $1,50, in printing bills for a lecture on Temperance, which he proposed giving in the Masonic Temple, on the same evening.—The lecture didn't come off, nobody being in attendance, and the Dr. went off with our $1,50 in his pocket. We understand he diddled Mr. Shoemaker also out of the rent of the Hall. The Dr. advertised himself as "the Eloquent Champion of Temperance," and professed to give his lecture "for the benefit of the Orphan's Home."—*Altoona Tribune.*

The same *gentleman* walked into us to the same amount, besides putting us to the trouble of securing the Court House for him. He did not even stop off the cars to see the *crowd* waiting to hear him. He is a scamp—no better than a pickpocket. Pass him round that the printers and the public may not be imposed upon.

## DON'T BELIEVE THEM!

We have been informed by a gentleman residing on Broad Top, that the opposition intend to circulate on the eve of the election, a report to the effect that DANIEL HOUTZ had declined to be a candidate for the Legislature. We wish the voters of Huntingdon county to understand that Mr. HOUTZ does not intend to withdraw in favor of either Wharton or Evans—that he will continue on the course as a candidate until the voters of the county shall designate by ballot their choice for the Legislature.

There will be no declination by any man on the Democratic ticket. Voters, remember this, and be prepared to meet with the truth any dishonorable attempts at deception by a very few of the opposition, who *might* be mean enough to be guilty of such conduct.

### What is Involved.

LET PEOPLE REMEMBER that the election of WILMOT would be hailed as an ABOLITION TRIUMPH, and that it would place Pennsylvania under the fanatical influence of New England, making her the enemy of the Southern States.

LET PEOPLE REMEMBER that such an Abolition Triumph would spread Terror throughout the South, and would involve the Nation in a scene of wild excitement which would be most destructive to the interests of the Farmer, Mechanic, and Laboring man, and would prove most disastrous also to peace, quiet, and morality.

LET PEOPLE REMEMBER that the election of WILMOT would be whispered among the slaves of the South as a Negro triumph, and that fact would fill our towns, our workshops, and fields, with runaway slaves, who would disgrace labor and reduce workman's prices to ruinously low rates.

LET PEOPLE REMEMBER that the election of WILMOT would so destroy business confidence, by adding excitement to all our State and National troubles, that all confidence and credit would soon be uprooted from the bottom, and our State would become a scene of disaster and pecuniary embarrassment from end to end.

LET PEOPLE REMEMBER that all these troubles can be avoided, and peace, and quiet, and public confidence will be restored by the election of Gen. PACKER.

### Important Circular.

The following circular from the Chairman of the State Central Committee is well timed, and its caution and advice should be heeded and profited by.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1857.

DEAR SIR: The Democratic State Committee are impressed with the importance of effort to secure a full vote of our friends at the election. With a full vote our triumph is sure;—and nothing but exertion is necessary to secure it and obtain an overwhelming victory over the opposition. We appeal to you to see that every reasonable effort is made in your County to get out the full vote of our party. We do this because there is room to fear that a sense of security—a confidence in our strength—is operating to decrease interest and paralyze exertion. The opposition are adapting their tactics to this condition of things, in failing to nominate local tickets in Berks and many other Counties where Democratic majorities are large, and in holding meetings and putting forth their exertions in those parts of the State where they have majorities. Their object, doubtless is, that the vote shall be full where they are strong, and light where they are not. We therefore earnestly urge you to give your influence and active aid for the short time that will elapse before the election, to the measures necessary to secure a full Democratic vote in your County. Our friends everywhere will be urged to co-operate in this duty, and it is hoped that it will be everywhere fully discharged. The salutary results of a decided victory over the opposition at this time, will be felt for many years, and will relieve us from much effort and difficulty hereafter. It will settle all the fanaticisms of the day, destroy the factious spirits who would array one portion of the national confederacy against another, and utterly crush the fell monster of disunion. Every instinct of patriotism, then, demands our best efforts, and every man who loves his country, his party and his race, should now show his faith by his works—by decided, vigorous, energetic effort. We look to you for it.

The candidates on the State ticket deserve our exertions, and their success will be ours; and besides, years will elapse before another important election will be held—before an opportunity will offer to do so much as can now be done for our principles and our cause.

It is not a mere assumption that Pennsylvania holds the fate of the nation in her hands, dictating its policy, and curbing and controlling its factions and its fanaticisms.—If she waver, these latter will soon riot in triumph over the ruins of our national glory and power; but while she remains firm, patriotism can bid defiance to wrong, and the bulwark of civil liberty will remain as free from injury as though no boisterous wave beat against its base. In a recent contest, Pennsylvania, by the influence and power of her great name, while the country was trembling with fear of the worst results, placed her most eminent son in the National Executive Chair. He has administered the Government with marked ability and justice, and has well nigh stilled the voice of faction and turbulence. Shall we now prove recreant to him in his hour of triumph, and by supineness lose the glory and the public profit of his achievements? Rather, shall we not, like true men, strike a final blow with energy—with all our power—to overwhelm the opponents of his policy, establish his and our doctrines as indisputable law, and thus secure lasting peace to our country, and good will amongst all our people? To discharge this great duty, and to secure these highly patriotic ends, we repeat to you, it is only necessary to go to work with manly determination to get out a full vote of the people at the ensuing election. Let us not fail in this, nor have cause hereafter to reproach ourselves with indolence or indifference.

We desire also to call your attention to the proposed amendments to the Constitution.—These are of very great importance and deserve general support. They will arrest much improper legislation, prevent many local difficulties, and protect the people against the accumulation of public debts. We hope you will see to it that tickets in proper form for them are printed and circulated with the State ticket in your County.

Very respectfully, yours,
C. R. BUCKALEW.

### THE GREAT WRECK.

**Sufferings of the Rescued on Board the Brig Marine.**

Mrs. Marvin and Mrs. Kittridge, two of the lady passengers of the steamer Central America, give the following account of the five days spent by them on board the brig Marine:

BRIG MARINE—SOCIAL LIFE UPON HER.

When we got to the Marine the water was washing and dashing over her guards, and we were handed into the water. Thirty women and twenty six children were stowed into the little cabin by setting them down on the floor as closely as they could sit. The only seats in the cabin were two or three trunks and as many stools. There were only seven berths in the brig. Shortly after getting on board, tea was passed round among us. We had not eaten anything since Friday morning; so it was the best tea I ever tasted. There were only five cups for us all to drink out of. Some hard crackers were also passed round. The cabin was about eight feet square, the captain's and mate's rooms together making up nearly as much more room, were given us. The captain and crew appropriated all their spare clothing to our use. The berths were mostly occupied by children. Mrs. A Ellis, of Waterford, Washington county, Ohio, was very sick, and had four children under her charge. We managed to get them all into one berth, and ever afterwards that berth was known as the "bird's nest." The rest of us sat around on the floor on anything we could find, or upon nothing. I sat down right by the cabin door through which the water was rushing in all night. I set all night up to my waist in water. The storm was very high, the sea broke over us and the ship tossed to and fro like a feather in a gale. I shall never forget that night; I had to hold on to the door with all my strength when the vessel lurched. Thus I sat all night, everything on or about me being perfectly wet. Mrs. Marvin sat in a cupboard, with a pair of gentlemen's white pants on and a gentleman's coat on looking just like a man.

Mrs. Marvin—O, don't put that in.

Mrs. Kittridge—All the ladies who got on board at first put on gentleman's clothes.

Mrs. Marvin—I put on men's clothes to help them work, because I thought if I had them on they would let me work and think I was a boy.

Mrs. Kittridge—Mrs. Howly had on a pair of gentlemen's white drawers and socks, and a blanket having a hole cut in it, through which she put her head, wearing it *a la Mexicana*, that constituted her dress for three days. Mrs. Badger got the captain's undershirt, his boots and socks; this with a large blanket wound round her, constituted her dress; she wore the Captain's undershirt till she got into Baltimore. Miss Alice Lockwood, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Thomas and others, wore men's clothes. As we had no bonnets, our heads were covered with anything—old hats with the rims off, pieces of sails, &c.

Mrs. Marvin—I tore off a flounce of my dress and made a bonnet for Mrs. Thayer.

Mrs. Kittridge—Mrs. Easton wore the Captain's old hat all the way. Mrs. Travis entered Norfolk in her stocking feet; she could not get her shoes on, or had lost them. I never had my shoes off for a week. I lay with them on all the time.

About 9 o'clock on Saturday night, a man came on board the Marine and said "the steamer has sunk; I saw it go down, and every soul on board has gone to Davy Jones' locker." Such a shriek as rose from our midst I hope never to hear again. Shortly after, Mrs. Badger sprang forward to the cabin door and said, "I hear my husband's voice." She stood there looking out some time. At length we succeeded in recovering her from the sort of hysterick fit into which she had fallen.

The air in the cabin was very stifling.—The vessel was filled with molasses and sugar. The hogsheads of molasses had burst, run loose in the hold, and made an excessively noxious smell. The pumps brought up more molasses than water. I did not sleep any on Saturday night. I did not sleep any for a whole week. My eyes became as it were set, and I could not close them. On Sunday morning, Mr. Theodore Payne came down stairs, and said we ladies must all go on deck, the smell was so bad below. We had become accustomed to the air and did not want to go up, but did so. During the day the rigging of the ship was filled full of our wet clothes, to dry them. Sunday morning we breakfasted on hard crackers, and the same good tea in the same five cups. Afterwards, our fare was changed to gruel. At first we drank our soup and gruel out of soup plates, but at length we got quite aristocratic and eat them out of wooden spoons. Mr. Jones made four wooden spoons—one for Mrs. Marvin, one for Mrs. Easton, one for Mrs. McNeil, and one for myself. Sometimes we passed these spoons around; we would take them right out of our mouths and pass them to the applicants, who would immediately use them with gusto. The last day we were out the captain of the Marine came to me and borrowed mine. At night we used the life preservers for pillows. During the last part of the voyage we slept on deck under a sail. We liked this very much, better than the cabin.

KIND TREATMENT AT NORFOLK.

I wish it was in my power to express our gratitude for the kindness with which we were treated by the people of Norfolk.—About twenty of us went in there, and stopped at the principal hotel. The ladies of the place immediately sent in great baskets of clothes to us—so that those who went there without anything came away with carpet bags full. Some one sent in and took the measure of all our feet, and then supplied us with very good gaiters. Especially are we indebted to Mrs. Waters, the landlady of the hotel, Mrs. Sally Tazewell, Mrs. A. F. Leonard, Mrs. R. H. Stevens, Mrs. A. Santos, Mrs. R. N. Bagner, and Mrs. Sharp, who were stopping at the hotel. Our own sisters could not have treated us with more consideration; they did everything in the world that could be done for us. We shall ever remember their kindness with the deepest gratitude.

The citizens of Norfolk held a meeting and raised money for us. A committee was appointed, who presented us with a certain sum of money—the single women with $50 and women with children with $100. They also paid our fare by railroad on to New York. We were not charged anything at the hotel in Norfolk, nor were we charged anything at the hotel in Baltimore. So we all arrived in this city with a change of clothing and $50 or $100 in our pockets.—The amount is small, but to those who have lost their husbands, or all they had, and on their way home, it is of the greatest importance, for it enables them to reach their homes.

THE THIRD ANNUAL

**Fair and Exhibition**

OF THE

**HUNTINGDON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**

WILL BE HELD AT

**HUNTINGDON,**

ON

**WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY,**

**October 14th, 15th, and 16th,**

WHEN AND WHERE ALL PERSONS—friends of Agricultural and Mechanical Improvement, &c. &c.—are invited to attend with their products and manufactures, and compete for the premiums, for a list of which, with conditions, see papers and bills.
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1857.

NOTICE.—The partnership between Steward Foster and William Foster having been dissolved, the books and accounts are in my hands for collection, and all monies due the said late firm must be paid to me, and nobody else, of which all concerned will take notice. STEWARD FOSTER.
October 7, 1857.

NEW CLOTHING! H. ROMAN, Opposite the "Franklin House," Huntingdon, Pa. Has just opened a very extensive stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING of the very latest fashion and of the best materials.
The same quality of Clothing cannot be bought at any other store cheaper if as cheap.
Call and examine for yourselves. H. ROMAN.
Huntingdon, October 17, 1857.

BOOTS & SHOES. A new stock received! LEVI WESTBROOK, has just opened another new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, of the best and most fashionable kind to be had in the city.
Ladies and Gentlemen, Misses and Boys can be suited by calling at my store.
Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the same, knowing that customers will be pleased with my Boots & Shoes and my prices. L. WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

IN THE COURT of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, of April Term, 1857, No. 11.—Libel for Divorce.—Jemima Myers, by her next friend, *vs.* William Myers.—A subpœna to April Term, and an Alias Subpœna to August Term, 1857, having both been returned that respondent could not be found in said county, and proof thereof having been made according to the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, you the said William Myers, are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the said Court on the second Monday in November next, to answer the complaint of the said Jemima Myers. GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

BOUGHT AT PANIC PRICES!—AND TO BE SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES! MOSES STROUS
Has just opened the largest assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, that ever was received at one time in Huntingdon, consisting of every article of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, And a tremendous stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as Overcoats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.
Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps of all sizes for old and young.
GROCERIES of the best, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.
The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with goods and prices, all who are looking out for great bargains.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods. MOSES STROUS.
Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

BENJ. JACOBS has just returned from the city with a very large and full assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete.—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.
His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.
Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS,
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1857. Cheap Corner.

FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber desiring to follow his children to the "Great West," now offers for sale his farm near Unity Church, Henderson township, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance covered with valuable timber. The improvements are good—a large STONE HOUSE, good barn, wagon shed, &c.—There is an abundance of fruit trees, a good well of water adjoining the house, and running water in most of the fields. This farm is considered the best and most level in the neighborhood.
Terms of sale will be made easy. If not sold before the 1st day of January, 1858, the property will be rented.
Address the subscriber at Huntingdon, Pa.
October 7, 1857-6t. JAMES PORTER.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Alexandria, Pa., this day, (October 1st, 1857) which, if not lifted on or before the 1st day of January A. D. 1858, will then be sent to the General Post Office Department as Dead Letters. One cent due on each letter in addition to the regular postage—cost of advertising.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cunninghaan W. H. & Bro. | Morrison Andrew |
| Christianson C. H. Esq. | Mitchell Mary F. Miss |
| Fockler John | Patterson Thomas |
| Fockler Henry 3 | Skelly John |
| Kneffer Matthias | Simpson Elizabeth Miss |
| Lucas John | |

HENRY C. WALKER, P. M.
P. O. Alexandria, Pa., October 1, 1857.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Coalmont, Pa., October 1, 1857, which if not lifted on or before the 1st day of January, 1857, will be sent to the General Post Office Department as Dead Letters. One cent due on each letter.

| | |
|---|---|
| Edward Thompson | Matthew Murray |
| Edward Hagerty | Matilda Trotter |
| Henrietta Breckbill | Peter Risburn |
| James W. Burns | Reuben White |
| James S. Pringle | Thomas Cunningham |
| John A. Mell | William B. Rogers 2 |
| Jeremiah Griffiths | William Thomas |
| James U. Pease | William Dunsmore |
| Luke Stuard | |

S. BROOKS, P. M.
Coalmont, October 1, 1857.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! ☞AT D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!☜
DAVID P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as
Black and Fancy Silks, All-Wool Delaines, different colors; Printed and Plain French Merino, Ombre striped Delaines, Barred and Fancy Delaines, Lovella Cloth, Coburg Cloth, Mohair Debaize, Shepherds Plaid, Linseys and Prints of every description.
Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More Antique, Velvets, Buttons, Gims, Braids, &c. Bonnet Silks, Crapes, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Belts, Belting Ribbon, Whalebone, Reed and Brass Skirt Hoops, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Neck Ties, Zephyr, French Working Cotton, Cotton and Linen Floss, Tidy Yarn, Woolen Yarns, Wool Coats and Hoods, *Comforts and Scarfs.*
Also—Collars and Undersleeves, the best assortment in town. Jaconets, barred and plain; Mull and Swiss Muslins, Moreen and Hoop Skirts, Irish Linen, Linen Breasts, Shirts and Drawers, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c.
Also—Bay State, Waterloo, Wool Shawls, Single and Double Brocha Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Nankeen, Ticken, Checks, Table Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of silk and colored straw Bonnets of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.
Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Gum Shoes.
Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Churns, Butter Bowls, Brooms, Brushes, Carpets, Oil Cloths.
Fish & Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and all goods usually kept in a country store.
My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Highest Market prices.
D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of D. P. GWIN.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE near Huntingdon, Pa.
ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
In pursuance of Orders of the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, the Tracts of Land, &c., hereinafter described, situate in said county, and near the borough of Huntingdon, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1857, as the property of John Ker, late of said county, dec'd, to wit:
1. All that tract marked (A) in the Diagram annexed to the return of the Inquest, containing 237 acres and 130 perches, it being the Mansion Farm of said dec'd. About one half of this tract is cleared and under cultivation; about 40 acres of which is meadow. Running water for cattle, &c., may be readily introduced into almost every field upon this farm. There are upon it a two story frame dwelling house, a large brick barn and other buildings. Also a good apple orchard.
2. All that tract marked (C) in said diagram, containing 237 acres and 68 perches, and called the Moore farm. Somewhat more than half of this tract is cleared and under cultivation, a fair proportion of which is meadow. On account of the nearness of these two farms to the borough of Huntingdon and the large quantity of meadow upon each, they would be well suited for grazing or stock farms.
3. All that tract marked (D) in said Diagram, containing 185 acres 132 perches; about one half of this tract is cleared and under cultivation, and has thereon erected two tenant houses.
4. All that tract marked (E) in said Diagram, containing 214 acres, 87 perches; about 100 acres of this tract are cleared and under cultivation. No buildings thereon.
5. All that tract marked (G) in said Diagram, containing 119 acres; woodland.
6. All that tract marked (K) in said Diagram, containing 87 acres 147 perches; woodland.
7. All that tract marked (L) in said Diagram, containing 148 acres, 83 perches; woodland.
8. All that tract marked (M) in said Diagram, containing 117 acres, 147 perches; woodland.
9. A lot of ground in the village of Smithfield marked (O) in said Diagram, having thereon erected a small log stable.
10. The one undivided fourth part of five adjoining tracts of land situate in Henderson and Porter townships, containing together about 700 acres, be the same more or less. Upon these tracts or within their boundaries, there is a large amount of water power, for any kind of works; inexhaustible quarries of limestone and other stone for building; a dwelling house and other buildings thereon erected. Upon these tracts there is also a large amount of valuable timber.
11. An undivided interest in Milnwood Academy in Dublin township, the extent of which interest will be made known upon the day of sale.
All these lands except the last mentioned, lie within a short distance of Huntingdon borough.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.
DAVID S. KER, *Trustee.*
October 7, 1857.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, rich styles, and very cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

BROCHA and Wool Shawls, Fine and Cheap, at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

MEN'S Under-Shirts and Drawers, Linen Shirt Fronts, Ready Made Shirts, White & Fancy, Collars, &c., very cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

WHALEBONE, Reed & Brass Hoops, and Reed Skirts, for sale at the Cheap Store of D. P. GWIN.

LADIES' Collars and Undersleeves in great variety, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES & Mitts cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—*Estate of Samuel Watson, deceased.*
Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of Samuel Watson, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. P. WATSON, } *Adm'rs.*
Sept. 30, 1857. D. H. CAMPBELL. }

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED!—FIRST ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FISHER & McMURTRIE
Would respectfully announce to their numerous friends, and public, that they have just received from the East a most beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER Goods; embracing every variety of new styles, such as Valencia Plaids, Plaid Ducals, Oriental Lustres, Gala Plaids, Tamese Cloth, Poplins striped, and plaid, ombre striped DeLaines, French Merino, Printed DeLaines, Bayadere Stripes, Argentine, Coburg, Mohair and Madonna Cloths, Shepherd's Plaids, French Blanket, Bay State, Long and Square Brochè Shawls, Gents' Travelling ditto, French Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Satinettes, Jeans, Tweeds, &c.
Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Talmas, Cloaks, Chenille Scarfs, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Collars, Brilliants, plain and spriged Swiss, Victoria Lawn, Nainsooks, and every variety of white Goods. Hats, Caps, and Bonnets of every variety and style.
We have a full stock of Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, Wood and Willow ware, which will be sold on such terms as will make it the interest of all to call and examine.
Groceries can be had lower than the high prices which have been maintained heretofore.
We also deal in Plaster, Fish, Salt and all kinds of Grain and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequaled by any.
We deliver all packages or parcels of merchandise *Free of Charge* at the Depots of the Broad Top and Penn'a Rail Roads.
Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1857.

WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, &c., Can *easily* be forced to grow in *one week* by the use of my ONGUENT, the *formula* for the preparation of which, with ample directions for making up and using, will be forwarded to any one on receipt of *TWENTY-FIVE CENTS*, or its equivalent in Postage stamps. Send an envelope properly directed in which I can enclose the directions. Address A. L. DUNTON, Goshen, Conn.
Sept. 20. 1857-3t*

A TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.—A Tract of Land situate about three miles from Huntingdon, in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, containing about 100 acres, about 90 of which is well timbered, bounded on the north west by lands of Samuel Sankey, on the north east by lands of Wm. Sankey, on the south east by lands of Jas. Porter, on the south west by lands of J. S. Africa. It lies on the eastern side of and adjoins the Bark road.
Will be sold at public sale, at the Court House, on Wednesday of the first week of November Court.
S. SANKEY, Agent.
Henderson twp., Sept. 30, 1857.

BROOKER & MARSH, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 261 North 3d Street, one door below Vine, Philadelphia.
Sales of BOOTS and SHOES, DRY GOODS, GUNS, HARDWARE, WATCHES, FANCY GOODS, &c. EVERY EVENING.
☞Country Storekeepers and others will always find at our evening Sales a large and desirable assortment of the above goods, to be sold in lots to suit buyers.
☞Goods packed on the premises for Country Trade.
Sept. 30, 1857-3m.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY.—MALE AND FEMALE.—The next session of this Institution will open the last Wednesday of October. The instruction in all the branches will be thorough and systematic. We want it distinctly understood that we wish no one to apply whose moral character is not good. Students will have the privilege of boarding either in the Institution or in private families. The Institution is located at Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, Pa., on the mail route between Mt. Union station on Penn'a Rail Road and Chambersburg. For further particulars address W. H. WOODS, *Principal.*
Shade Gap, Sept. 23, 1857-3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on
SATURDAY, THE 31ST OF OCTOBER, NEXT,
A FARM, (late the estate of Joseph Dorland, deceased,) situate on the Ridges, in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about four miles from the borough of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of John Rhodes on the north, Aaron Kelly on the east, James Simpson and John Henner on the south, and Adam Rupert on the west, containing two hundred and seventeen (217) acres, more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared and in cultivation; having thereon erected A LOG HOUSE, a LOG BARN and other improvements. This farm has an abundant supply of water and an assortment of good fruit.
TERMS OF SALE. One half of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the other half in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.
For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, personally, or by letter through the Huntingdon post office.
DAVID RUPERT.
Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1857-6t.

ESTRAYS.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Porter township, on Friday, 18th inst., *one black horse*, supposed to be 10 or 12 years old, and *one bay mare*, with left fore foot and right hind foot white, and a small star in her face; supposed to be about the age of the horse.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.
Alexandria, Sept. 23, 1857.* MARY A. HUEY.

THE WINTER SESSION OF THE SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY will open on Monday, November 2, and continued five months.
TERMS—For Board and English tuition, per session, $62.50. French and Music Extra.
For particular information apply to J. B. KIDDER, Principal.
Shirleysburg, Sept. 23, 1857-6t.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

## CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

EDEN HILL, SEPT. 18, 1857.

In accordance with previous notice, the second stated meeting of the Spruce Creek Teachers' Institute, was held at Mr. A. R. Miller's school-house, on Eden Hill, on Friday evening, September 18th. Opened by by calling Mr. H. L. Harvey to the Chair, and electing G. Patterson Eldredge Secretary. The president called upon Mr. John D. Brown to open the meeting, which he did in an eloquent and able manner, after which Mr. Houck addressed the meeting in a manner acceptable to both the teachers and the audience. The discussion was then continued by Messrs. A. R. Miller, George P. Eldredge, Z. W. Thomas, Green, White, Byer, and others, and an exciting and spirited discussion took place. On motion the constitution for the government of the society for the past winter, was adopted for the present term, and the institute then proceeded to the election of officers to serve for the coming term. On motion Geo. P. Eldredge was elected Recording Secretary and J. D. Brown Corresponding Secretary. On motion the Corresponding Secretary was requested to ascertain from the press of Huntingdon county if they would publish the proceedings of this institute.—On motion, the next meeting will be held at Mechanicsville on Friday, October 2nd, 1857. Subject: What are the relative duties of Parents, Directors, and Teachers. On motion adjourned. G. P. ELDREDGE, *Secretary*.

### Negro Equality.

The doctrine of negro equality, so strenuously advocated by the abolitionists, is so repugnant to the feelings and better judgment of all right thinking men, that many who have heretofore acted with the republican party, boldly proclaim that they will not lend themselves to any scheme seeking to engraft their principles upon our institutions.

The Michigan City Enterprise, an able republican paper, thus proclaims its independence, and refuses further to follow the lead of such fanatics as Greely and Seward:

"The people of Indiana are not yet prepared to accept the negro as an equal—either at the ballot-box or elsewhere. And we know of none of our Western States where this negro equality principle can command the support of even a corporal's guard. There was a time when our own sympathies favored the granting of certain privileges to the blacks—but a more extended acquaintance with their habits and morals, has satisfied us of the correctness of our former opinion; and it is a belief on which we have been reluctantly driven, that the centralization of any considerable body of blacks in any community is a curse and a blight upon the industrial, moral and religious welfare of the whites.

The principle of welcoming blacks to Canada has been fully and fairly tested: and now after the lapse of many years, our Canadian friends—through the press—her statesmen and private citizens, almost unanimously concur in the expression, that while the condition of the negro in many instances has been benefitted, their presence has deteriorated the morals of the whites—has engendered laziness—induced pauperism, theft and intemperance to a frightful extent, and that, while not wishing to drive them back into slavery, they (the people of Canada) decidedly favor some plan whereby they can all be placed in a colony by themselves.

For our own part, much as our sympathy may be excited for their unfortunate condition, we cannot think of ministering to the inferiority, the stupidity and laziness of this class of creation at the sacrifice of our manhood, or the interests of 25,000,000, of whites—neither will we follow the lead of the Greely and Seward politicians in giving popularity to this absurd doctrine, which they are so sedulously trying to engraft into the republican platform."

There are we have no doubt hundreds of old line whigs in Pennsylvania to whom these negro equality notions are as obnoxious as they are to the Michigan City Enterprise, and who will repudiate them and vote for Gen. PACKER, the white mans' candidate.

### Terrible Tragedy in Georgia.

The Baltimore *Patriot* has received from a gentleman of that city, the account of a terrible tragedy in Ware county, Georgia, on the 17th September. It appears that a man named Adams was married a short time since to a Miss Jenkins, who had previously been engaged to another man by the name of Harley. Harley, on the morning of the wedding day, had threatened Miss Jenkins with revenge if she persisted in marrying his rival, but she laughed to scorn his threat and was, as appointed, bound in wedlock to Adams. On the 16th September, Harley came to Adams' house while the latter was absent with his wife, and finding it only occupied by an old negro woman, knocked her down with an axe, fracturing her skull, and then proceeded to demolish all the furniture and disfigure the premises, knocking down partitions and breaking the plaster off the walls. Adams and his wife returned late at night, and their feelings on perceiving the work that had been wrought may better be imagined than described. Medical assistance was obtained for the old woman, and her few broken, wandering words, ending, it is said almost in a shriek of the name of Harley, indicated to Adams the probable perpetrator of the outrage. Accordingly the next morning he armed himself with a rifle and knife, and went in search of Harley. He had not far to go, for about 100 yards from the house, on the road which passed through a strip of woods, he met Harley, apparently proceeding to complete his destruction. A farmer's boy, who happened to be a short distance behind, was the sole witness of the dreadful scene that ensued, and which froze his blood with terror. A short but violent conversation commenced between the two, when Adams discharged his rifle, only wounding Harley in the arm. Harley, a large, athletic man, then closed with him, and a desperate conflict followed. Adams at last received a fatal blow from his antagonist's knife, and Harley, though cut almost to pieces, raised the dead body, if possible more bloody than his own, with the knife still sticking upright in its breast, and carried it into the presence of Mrs. Adams. The boy followed mechanically, to see the denouement, too frightened to summon assistance—too weak to give it himself. Mrs. Adams received the murderer with a dreadful shriek, and fell fainting upon the corpse. Harley, weak and exhausted, had still strength enough to draw the bloody knife, and cutting her features until not a lineament was recognizable, plunged it into his own heart and fell back, his hand still grasping the long hair of his victim.—The affrighted witness at last sufficiently recovered himself to run for aid; when it came, both men were dead, and Mrs. Adams insensible, having almost bled to death. A great excitement prevailed. She was carefully removed and attended, but cannot recover.—Adams had been decently interred; but when I left proposals were made for nailing Harley's body to a tree. Adams was universally respected, being the editor of the Ware County *Sentinel*, the only paper in that section.

### PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Flour market very dull, ranging from $5 50@7 50.—Standard shipping brands are offered at $5 50 ₱ bbl, but there is no demand for export at that figure. Corn Meal and Rye dull at $4 ₱ bbl. Grain—There is not much Wheat offering, and prime lots are rather more saleable at the late decline, about 500 bushels having been taken in lots at $1 20@1 25 for Reds, and $1 28@1 35, the latter for prime lots. Rye is dull, but a small sale of good Delaware was made at 73 cents. Corn isabout stationary,and further sales of 1500 bushels Southern Yellow at 75 cents afloat. Oats continue scarce, and the dealers are buying at 42@42½cents. About 1500 bushels have been sold at these rates.

## *BUSINESS NOTICES.*


**Plain and Fancy Printing.**

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

**Blanks of all kinds,**

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

**For Ready-Made Clothing,**

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Miller's Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

**The Public**

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.


### DIED,

In this borough, on Friday, October 2, of consumption, SAMUEL H. SMITH, aged 22 years and 14 days.

Death, the unwelcome messenger, has invaded the family circle and snatched from the bosom of a loving wife, an endeared husband and father. He has created in that house, hold a void which cannot be filled on earth. The sacred bonds which united the lamented deceased with his now disconsolate wife, were rudely sundered by this Destroyer, and she now mourns the early and sudden separation from her dearest earthly friend.

The deceased, a native of this borough, was, by occupation, a printer. He commenced the business in the office of the Huntingdon *Journal*, and continued to be engaged at the same, at intervals, until a short time before his decease. He enjoyed to a great degree the respect, confidence and esteem of the members of the profession with whom he had connection. The unusually large concourse of persons which accompanied his remains to their resting-place, on last Sunday, testifies the regard entertained for him and his bereaved relatives by the people among whom he dwelt.

The friends of the deceased, bereft of their companion, reluctantly permitting his removal from their midst, join in one wail of sorrow at his departure. They will find consolation in the thought that his call from the busy scenes of this world was a royal summon from the Supreme Ruler, to a higher and better sphere.


LOST—in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, the 25th inst., a LAND WARRANT, assigned to Robert McBirney, for 120 acres, and a PENSION PAPER, in favor of John Horst. The papers are of no use to any one except the rightful owners, but if left at this office, the finder will receive FIVE DOLLARS.
Sept. 30, 1857.* JOHN HORST.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Alexander McKibben's Estate.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the assets remaining in the hands of Dr. John McCulloch, Administrator of Alexander McKibben, dec'd, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on *Friday*, the 16th day of *October*, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons having claims against said Estate are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets.
Sept. 16, 1857-4t. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Jno. F. Spangler's Assignee.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of George W. Speer, Assignee of John F. Spangler, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on *Saturday*, the 17th day of *October*, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund.
Sept. 16, 1857-4t. A. W. BENEDICT, *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Assignee's Account.—*George Gwin's Assignee.*—The undersigned appointed Auditor, by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of John Scott, Esq., Assignee of George Gwin, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on *Saturday*, the 17th day of *October*, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.
Sept. 16, 1857-4t. A. W. BENEDICT, *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the moneys in the hands of Graffus Miller, Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of William Wagoner, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on *Thursday*, the 15th day of *October*, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.
Sept. 16, 1857-4t. A. W. BENEDICT, *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Catharine Gordon's Estate.—The undersigned *Auditor*, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the assets remaining in the hands of Thomas Anderson, Administrator of Catharine Gordon, dec'd, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on *Friday*, the 16th day of *October*, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons having claims against said Estate are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund.
Sept. 16, 1857-4t. A. W. BENEDICT, *Auditor.*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of said county to make sale of the Real Estate of Peter Decker, late of West, (now Oneida) township, dec'd, will, on *Saturday*, the 10th day of *October* next, expose to public sale on the premises at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, all that tract of land situate in said Oneida township, adjoining lands of James Gwin, George Miller, Samuel Hettrick, and Nicholas C. Decker, containing one hundred and forty-five acres, be the same more or less, (it being the tract of which said Peter Decker died seized) having thereon erected a two story dwelling house and other buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with the interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.
NICHOLAS C. DECKER,
Sept. 16, 1857-3t. *Trustee.*

GRINDSTONES on friction rollers and patent hangings, for sale by
apr. 8. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

REAL ESTATE OF DAWSON C. SMALLEY, dec'd.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of a plurius order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, there will be sold at public vendue or outcry on the premises on TUESDAY, the 20th day of OCTOBER, 1857, between the hours of 10 A. M. & 2 P. M. A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded by Juniata river on the East and North East; by the lands of Swisharts heirs on the North; by Aughwick Creek on the North West: by lands of Jas. M. Bell on the South; and by lands of Bell's heirs and Oliver Etnier on the South West, containing about TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY ACRES, more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a two story stone dwelling house with Kitchen attached. A Stone bank barn, Stone Spring house, Stone tenant house, &c., &c. Also on said premises is an Iron Ore Bank, Orchard, &c., being the real estate of Dawson C. Smalley dec'd.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale; and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. Due attendance given on the day of sale by

HENRY BREWSTER,
*Administrator of Dawson C. Smalley, deceased.*
Sept. 16, 1857.-5t

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.—The undersigned will meet the School Directors and Teachers, in their respective districts, for examinations as indicated by the following table:

| *Districts.* | *Time.* | *Place.* |
|---|---|---|
| Cromwell, Wednesday, | October 7, | Orbisonia. |
| Dublin, Thursday, | " 8, | Shade Gap. |
| Tell, Friday, | " 9, | Centre School House. |
| Walker, Monday, | " 12, | McConnellstown. |
| Springfield, Saturday, | " 17, | Maddensville. |
| Clay, Monday, | " 19, | Scottsville. |
| Cass & Cassville, Tuesday, | " 20, | Cassville. |
| Tod, Wednesday, | " 21, | Newburg. |
| Penn, Thursday, | " 22, | Marklesburg. |
| Hopewell, Friday, | " 23, | Rough & Ready. |
| Juniata, Monday, | " 26. | |
| Henderson, Tuesday, | " 27, | Court House. |

The hour for meeting in each of the above places will be 10 o'clock, A. M.; and punctuality is desirable. School directors are respectfully invited to attend.

ALBERT G. OWEN,
September 9, 1857. County Superintendent.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between J. B. Frazier of West township, and J. Frazier of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, under the firm of J. B. & J. Frazier, was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 28th day of August, 1857. The Books of the Ennisville Yard will be settled and collected by Jonathan Frazier—and the Books of the Shaver's Creek Yard will settled and collected by John B. Frazier.

J. B. FRAZIER,
Sept. 2, 1857.* J. FRAZIER.
N. B.—J. B. Frazier will continue business at Shaver's Creek Yard.

NOTICE.—I offer for sale One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land in the county of Union, Iowa. Also, a two-story weather-boarded dwelling house, fronting on Allegheny street, the next building below Jackson's Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon.

Notice is also given that I have left my account Book, Notes, Agreements, Deeds and Papers with David Snare, Esq., in the borough of Huntingdon, who is fully authorized and empowered to sell and convey any of my property, and to collect, receive, and receipt for all payments made to him for me, as fully and effectually as I could do if personally present. FREDERICK LIST.
Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

LAST NOTICE—All persons indebted to the undersigned by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment on or before the *first day of November next.* All notes, and book accounts remaining unsettled after that date, will positively be sued out without respect to persons. J. N. SWOOPE.
Alexandria, July 29, 1857.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

M. CUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just opened in the new brick building of C. Long, on the north-east corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.,

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW CLOTHING,

for men and boys, consisting of the most fashionable DRESS, FROCK and OVERCOATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., &c., of the best materials and well made.

Also, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

Also, every article usually found in the most extensive Clothing Stores.

As they are determined to please their customers by offering the best of Clothing at low prices, they ask an examination of their stock.
Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

J. WEICHSELBAUM, Optician and Oculist, from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a room at Jackson's Hotel, where he offers for sale SPECTACLES, of every variety, size, and quality.

A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel, and tortoise-shell frames, and a new and improved assortment of perifocal ground flint Glasses of his own manufacture. He would particularly call the attention of the public to his spectacles for

NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS,

And for persons who have been operated upon for the cataract of the eye, and to his new kind of glasses and Conservers of the sight made of the best flint and azure Glasses. Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. The qualities are to be found in a high degree in his glasses. Also, the Hunting Glasses of the best quality.

HOME IMPORTANT!—The very best BRAZILIAN PEBBLE! so universally proved to be far superior to any other glass.

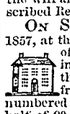
Also—Microscopes, Spy and Quizzing Glasses of every size and quality; Telescopes, Magnifying and Opera Glasses, with different powers, together with every variety of articles in the optical line not mentioned.

☞Optical and other instruments and Glasses carefully repaired at short notice. He can always select Glasses to suit the vision of the person, as he sees them, on the first trial. He will remain in this place during the Fair in October, and those in want of the above articles will please give him a call.

☞He will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted.

☞The very best EYE-WATER always for sale.
Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1857.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of directions in the last Will of ROBERT ALLISON, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased, the undersigned, as Administrator, with the will annexed, will sell at Public Sale the following described Real Estate, as follows, viz:



ON SATURDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER, 1857, at the diamond in said Borough—Two and a half lots of ground in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on the northern side of Hill street, having thereon a double two story BRICK DWELLING, frame office, carriage house, stables, &c., being numbered in the plan of said town 100, 101 and western half of 99, and each subject to the $1 ground rent.

ALSO—Two other lots in said borough, at the corner of Washington and Smith streets, extending from Washington to Mifflin street, being Nos. 136 and 137 in said plan, enclosed by a fence, one having a stable, and the other a blacksmith's shop thereon, on which *the ground rent is released.*

ALSO—Two other adjoining lots in said borough, at the corner of Mifflin and Franklin streets, each fronting 50 feet on Mifflin and extending to Church street, being Nos. 208 and 209 in said plan, enclosed, and subject to said ground rent.

ALSO—A Tract of Land situate in Henderson twp., Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of John McCahan's heirs, of Dr. William Swoope, of Mrs. Coats, of Jacob Feckler, of George Taylor and land of others, containing about 390 acres, more or less, of which about 120 acres are cleared, with a dwelling house, frame bank barn, orchards and other improvements thereon, now in tenure of Andrew Decker.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of January, 1858, to the undersigned in Huntingdon, when and where he will deliver a deed, upon the purchasers paying as aforesaid, and giving their judgment bonds and mortgages to secure the balance of the purchase money in three equal payments, viz: One on 1st April, 1859, one on 1st April, 1860, and the other on 1st April, 1861, the whole balance to bear interest from 1st April, 1858, payable yearly. The purchasers to have possession as Landlords on 1st January, 1858, subject to the rights of tenants and to be entitled to the rent falling due after that date.

JAMES GWIN,
September 2, 1857. *Administrator de bonis non.*

TO THE PUBLIC.—The young man now traveling through the county, with horse and waggon, selling Ready-Made Clothing, is no Agent or Clerk of mine, his representations to the contrary notwithstanding. I have no Agents or Clerks peddling Clothing for me. H. ROMAN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1857.

ESTATE OF ANN S. HAYS, dec'd.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of ANN S. HAYS, late of Barree township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN C. COUCH,
Sept. 16, 1857-6t.* *Administrator.*

ALL KINDS OF CLOCKS, insured for Twelve Months, for sale by
JOHN FRISCH.

REVOLVERS—a fine assortment for sale by
JOHN FRISCH.

PORTE MONNAIES, Spectacles, Fancy Articles, &c., a fine assortment for sale by
JOHN FRISCH.

FRESH OLIVE OIL
For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

CORNELIAN FINGER RINGS—a large assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, from $2 up to $200, insured for Twelve Months, for sale by
JOHN FRISCH.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Thursday, September 3rd, 1857, Two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

MORNING TRAIN.

| STATIONS. | A. M. | | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Huntingdon | Leave | 8.00 | Arrive 2.00 |
| M'Connellstown | " | 8.20 | " 1.40 |
| Pleasant Grove | " | 8.30 | " 1.30 |
| Marklesburg | " | 8.45 | " 1.15 |
| Coffee Run | " | 9.00 | " 1.00 |
| Rough & Ready | " | 9.15 | " 12.45 |
| Cove | " | 9.25 | " 12.35 |
| Fishers' Summit | " | 9.30 | " 12.30 |
| Saxton | Arrive | 9.50 | Leave 12.10 |
| | Leave | 10.00 | Arrive 12.00 |
| Riddlsburg | " | 10.20 | " 11.40 |
| Hopewell | Arrive | 10.30 | Leave p. m. 11.30 |

EVENING TRAIN.

| | P. M. | | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Huntingdon | Leave | 4.00 | Arrive 8.10 |
| M'Connellstown | " | 4.20 | " 7.50 |
| Pleasant Grove | " | 4.30 | " 7.40 |
| Marklesburg | " | 44.5 | " 7.25 |
| Coffee Run | " | 5.00 | " 7.10 |
| Rough & Ready | " | 5.15 | " 6.55 |
| Cove | " | 5.25 | " 6.45 |
| Fishers' Summit | " | 5.30 | " 6.40 |
| Saxton | Arrive | 5.50 | Leave 6.20 |

Trains connect at Hopewell with four-horse MailCoaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.
Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—PRICE, THREE CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.

WM. LEWIS, *Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county.*

This improved PATENT FELT makes a CHEAP, DURABLE and PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING, for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC HALLS, RAILROAD STATIONS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, VERANDAHS, FARM BUILDINGS, CATTLE and SHEEP SHEDS, and every other description of BUILDINGS, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Thatch, &c.

It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle Roof and is more durable, as it neither CORRODES, CRACKS nor LEAKS.

It is made of the strongest and most durable materials, and saturated with the best of Asphalte.

It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, and can be easily applied by any unpracticed person, with a few tacks.

It is invaluable for LINING the WALLS of WOODEN HOUSES, GRANARIES, BARNS, &c., as rats or other vermin and insects will not touch it.

IT IS IMPERVIOUS TO WET, and being A NON-CONDUCTOR, counteracts the heat of SUMMER and the cold of WINTER, equalizing the temperature within every building where it is used.

To the Agriculturist, it makes a CHEAP and EFFECTUAL ROOFING, for FARM BUILDINGS and SHEDS; a COVERING for CORN and HAY RICKS, also a DEFENCE for Sheep during snow, and in the Yard as a loose covering for Turnips and other Fodder in Winter—the use of this FELT proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.

It is suitable to every climate.

It is light and portable, being in Rolls, and not liable to damage in transportation.

When used UNDER TIN or other ROOFING, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tightly on, whereby the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time DEADENING SOUND. Also being a NON-CONDUCTOR, it keeps the UPPER ROOMS COOL in Summer, and being WATERPROOF, prevents the Roof from LEAKING.
August 19, 1857.

TO MECHANICS, INVENTORS, AND MANUFACTURERS.

In announcing the THIRTEENTH Annual Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the publishers respectfully inform the public that in order to increase and stimulate the formation of clubs, they propose to offer

ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS

for the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1858; said premiums to be distributed as follows:—

For the largest list, $300; 2d, $250; 3d, $200; 4th, $150; 5th, $100; 6th, $90; 7th, $80; 8th, $70; 9th, $60; 10th $50; 11th, $40; 12th, $35; 13th, $30; 14th, $25; 15th, $20.

Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful competitors, immediately after the 1st of January, 1858.

Southern, Western, and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit 26 cents *extra* on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.

*TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.*—Two dollars a Year, or One Dollar for Six Months.

*CLUB RATES.*—Five Copies, for Six Months, $4; Five Copies, for Twelve Months, $8; Ten Copies, for Six Months, $8; Ten Copies, for Twelve Months, $15; Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months, $28.

For all Clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only $1 40.

The new volume will be printed upon fine paper with new type.

The general character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is well known, and, as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various *Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work*, and all interests which the light of *Practical Science* is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding; it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and Notices of American and European Improvements, together with an Official List of American Patent Claims published weekly in advance of all other papers.

It is the aim of the Editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fearlessness in combating and exposing false theories and practices in Scientific and Mechanical matters, and thus preserve the character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN as a reliable Encyclopædia of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

☞Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

MUNN & CO., Publishers and Patent Agents,
No. 128 Fulton street, New York.
Sept. 2, 1857.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman, *Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the* CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL,

Also to *Invalids Retreat*, Author of "*Letters to Invalids*," IS COMING! See following Card.

OCTOBER APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Huntingdon, "Jackson's Hotel," Saturday, | October 10. |
| Hollidaysburg, | " 9. |
| Altoona, | " 8. |
| Johnstown, | " 7. |
| Indiana, | " 6. |
| Greensburg, | " 5. |
| Lewistown, | " 12. |
| Mifflin, | " 13. |
| Harrisburg, | October 14 and 15. |

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

*Other Diseases Treated.*—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.
☞No charge for consultation. [Sept. 9, 1857.

UMBRELLAS.—Country Dealers in UMBRELLAS, will find on examining the subscriber's stock, a good assortment, made of the best materials, and at low prices. A call is solicited.

No. 2 North 4th St., N. W. corner of Market,
Sept. 2, 1857.-2m. Philadelphia.

BARRELS! BARRELS!—Persons wanting empty Barrels can get them at
Sept. 2, 1857. LOVE & McDIVITT'S.

JEWELRY—A new stock just opened by
JOHN FRISCH.

LIST OF PREMIUMS to be awarded by the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, at its Third Annual Exhibition, to be held at Huntingdon, Oct. 14th, 15th and 16th, 1857.

HORSES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Stallion, | $7 00 | Second best do., | 2 00 |
| Second best do., | 4 00 | Best match horses, | 6 00 |
| Third best do., | 3 00 | Second best do., | 4 00 |
| Best 2 or 3 year old colt, | 5 00 | Best family horse, | 3 00 |
| " colt under 1 year old, | 2 00 | Second best do., | 2 00 |
| " brood mare, | 5 00 | Best trotting horse, | 3 00 |
| Second best do., | 2 50 | Second best do., | 2 00 |
| Best pair draft horses, | 5 00 | Best mule, | 4 00 |
| Second best do., | 3 00 | Best pair mules, | 6 00 |
| Best riding horse, | 4 00 | Second best do. | 3 00 |

JUDGES—DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, JAS. MORROW, ALEX. OAKS, Gen. WATSON, PETER STRYKER.

NEAT STOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best pair of work oxen, | 6 00 | Best cow, | 4 00 |
| Second best do., | 4 00 | Second best do., | 3 00 |
| Third best do., | 3 00 | Best 3 year old heifer, | 3 00 |
| Best bull, | 5 00 | Second best do., | 2 00 |
| Second best do., | 3 00 | Best calf. | 2 00 |

JUDGES—ROBERT TUSSEY, PETER LIVINGSTON, ALEXANDER PORT, DAVID RUPERT, G. W. SPEER.

HOGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best boar, | 5 00 | Second best do., | 3 00 |
| Second best do., | 3 00 | Best litter of pigs, | 3 00 |
| Third best do., | 2 00 | " chester white, | 3 00 |
| Best sow, | 4 00 | " berkshire, | 2 00 |

JUDGES—JOHN COLDER, RICHARD CHILCOTE, DANIEL TAGUE, ISAAC LONG, H. L. M'CARTHY.

SHEEP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best fine-wooled buck, | 5 00 | Second best do., | 3 00 |
| Second best do., | 3 00 | Best fine-wooled ewe, | 5 00 |
| Best south down do., | 5 00 | Second best do., | 3 00 |
| Second best do., | 3 00 | Best long-wooled ewe, | 5 00 |
| Best long-wooled, | 5 00 | " south down do. | 5 00 |

JUDGES—WM. HUTCHISON, ISAAC PEIGHTAL, JOHN SHAVER, JAMES OLIVER, DANIEL GOODMAN.

PLOWING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best, | 4 00 | Third do., | 2 00 |
| Second best, | 3 00 | Fourth do. | 1 00 |

JUDGES—JOHN GARNER, JOHN S. ISETT, JAS. GALBRAITH, ROBT. B. WILSON, ISAAC MARTIN.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best sub soil plow, | 3 00 | " wheat drill, | 3 00 |
| " harrow, | 2 00 | " corn planter, | 3 00 |
| " cultivator, | 3 00 | " horse rake, | 2 00 |
| " hill-side plow, | 3 00 | " reaper and mower, | 6 00 |
| " wind mill, | 3 00 | | |

JUDGES—SAMUEL H. BELL, JACOB HERNCAME, HAYS HAMILTON, JOHN LYON, BRISE BLAIR.

GRAIN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best white wheat, | 3 00 | Best rye, | 1 00 |
| Second best do., | 2 00 | Second best do., | 50 |
| Third best do., | 1 00 | Best oats, | 1 00 |
| Best red wheat, | 3 00 | Second best do., | 50 |
| Second best do., | 2 00 | Best buckwheat, | 1 00 |
| Third best do., | 1 00 | Second best do., | 50 |
| Best yellow corn, | 1 00 | Best barley, | 1 00 |
| Second best do., | 50 | Best sugar cane, | 1 00 |
| Best white corn, | 1 00 | Second best do., | 50 |
| Second best do., | 50 | | |

JUDGES—THOMAS FISHER, T. T. CROMWELL, JOHN NEFF, Hon. THOS. F. STEWART, GARNER THOMPSON.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best barrel of flour, | 2 00 | Second best do., | 50 |
| Second best do., | 1 00 | Best hard soap, | 1 00 |
| Best buckw't meal, 50lbs. | 1 00 | Second best do., | 50 |
| Best corn " 50 lbs. | 1 00 | Best candles. | 1 00 |
| Best bread, | 3 00 | Second best do., | 50 |
| Second best do., | 2 00 | Best carpet, | 2 00 |
| Third best do., | 1 00 | Second best do., | 1 00 |
| Best pound cake, | 1 00 | Best hearth rug, | 1 00 |
| Second best do., | 50 | Second best do., | 50 |
| Best sponge cake, | 1 00 | Best flannel, | 2 00 |
| Second best do., | 50 | Second best do., | 1 00 |
| Best butter, | 3 00 | Best quilt, | 2 00 |
| Second best do., | 2 00 | Second best do., | 1 00 |
| Third best do., | 1 00 | Best wool socks, | 50 |
| Best domestic sugar, | 2 00 | " worsted do., | 50 |
| Second best do., | 1 00 | " ornamental needle | |
| Third best do., | 50 | work, | 1 00 |
| Best apple butter, | 1 00 | Second best do., | 50 |
| Second best do., | 50 | Best silk embroidery, | 1 00 |
| Best t

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

## PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.

—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, GRAFFUS MILLER, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the said county of Huntingdon, that an election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY, (and 13th day) of OCTOBER, 1857, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to fill the offices of Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person in connection with the counties of Bedford and Somerset, to fill the office of State Senator.

One person to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Treasurer of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Register & Recorder of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, except the borough of Huntingdon, and also a part of Porter township, and all that part of Walker township, not in the 27th district, the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the House of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south west corner of Tobias Output's farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house near the Union Meeting house, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house near Ezekiel Corbin's in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township, not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of that part of Walker township lying south west of a line commencing opposite David Corbin's house, the Union township line, thence in a straight line, including said Corbin's house, to the corner of Porter township, on the Huntingdon and Woodcock valley road, except so much of the same, as is taken off by the erection of Juniata township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in McConnellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the Centre Union School House, near Gorsuch's.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the house of Robert Barr, now occupied by Robert Stewart, at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the Public School house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Markleysburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit: That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly by a straight line to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river, Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a seperate election district. That the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public School House in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter and John Wall, at the School house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

I also hereby make known that at the same time and place the following proposed Amendments to the Constitution will be voted upon, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved the 12th day of May, 1857, as follows.—WHEREAS, A joint resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven:

*And Whereas*, It is provided in the tenth article of the Constitution, that any amendment so agreed upon shall be submitted to the people in such a manner and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two Houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election directed to the Sheriff of each and every county of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each county, provided that so many are published therein, that an election will be held in each of the townships, wards and districts therein, on the second Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of the said amendments, or any of them; which said election shall be held at the places, and opened and closed at the time at and within which the general election of this Commonwealth are held, opened and closed; and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and clerks of each of said townships, wards and districts to receive at the said election tickets either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from citizens duly qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, and to deposit them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers: which tickets shall be respectively labelled on the outside, "first amendment," "second amendment," "third amendment," and "fourth amendment," and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their desire by voting each as many separate written or printed, or partly written or printed ballots or tickets, containing on the inside thereof the words, "for the amendment," and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting each as many separate written or printed ballots or tickets containing on the inside thereof the words "against the amendments."

SEC. 2. That the election on the said proposed amendments shall in all respects be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length and not in figures only, one of which returns so made shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said judges deposited forthwith in the most convenient post office.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the act of assembly, entitled "an act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday the 16th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

Given under my hand at Huntingdon, the 5th day of September, A. D. 1857, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-first.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff*.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, September 5, 1857.

## RESOLUTION proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments are proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SEC. 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the generaly assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, *and the money arising from the creation of such debts*, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 2. In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. Except the debts above specified in sections one and two of this article no debt whatever shall be created by, or in behalf of the State.

SEC. 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the State, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SEC. 5. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner or event, be pledged or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation.

SEC. 6. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholders in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one tenth of its population, (either to form a new county, or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the Constitution strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;" from section five, same article, strike out the word, "of Philadelphia and of the several counties;" from section seven, same article strike out the words "neither the city of Philadelphia nor any," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out section four, same article, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SEC. 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the State, by districts in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation: but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; and no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The legislature at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divided the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SEC. 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or, under any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that J. & W. Saxton, of the borough of Huntingdon, did, on the 9th day of July last, make and execute to the subscriber of said Borough, a deed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of creditors.—Therefore, all persons holding claims against the said J. & W. Saxton, or either of them, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to said firm, or either of them, in any way, will make immediate payment to W. B. ZEIGLER.

Huntingdon, August 19, 1857-tf.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED! and will be sold 30 per cent. CHEAPER than the cheapest!

H. ROMAN

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, opposite the Franklin House, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

*Clothing for Spring and Summer*,

which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

FANCY FURS FOR LADIES.—JOHN FAREIRA & CO., (New No.) 818 MARKET St., above Eighth, Philadelphia. Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Ladies, Gentlemen and Childrens *FANCY FURS*. Wholesale and Retail. J. F. & Co., would call the attention of *Dealers* and the *Public* generally to their immense Stock of Fancy Furs for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children; their assortment embraces every article and kind of *Fancy Furs*, that will be worn during the Season—such as Full Capes, Half Capes, Quarter Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Boas, Muffs & Muffatees, from the *finest Russian Sable* to the lowest price Domestic Furs.

For Gentlemen the largest assortment of Fur Collars, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c.; being the direct Importers of all *our Furs*, and Manufacturers of them under our own supervision, we feel satisfied we can offer better inducements to dealers and the public generally than any other house, having an immense assortment to select from and at the Manufacturers prices.—*We only ask a call.*

JOHN FAREIRA & CO.

No. 818 MARKET Street, above Eighth,

Sept. 16, 1857.-3m. Philadelphia.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of CUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, at D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia the largest and most beautiful assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the *most fashionable dress goods* for Ladies and Gentlemen. Such as Black and Fancy Silks, All-wool Delains, Challie Delains, Plain Braize, Figured Braize Robes, Brilliants, different colors; Brilliant Robes, Lawn Robes, Ducals Chintz Calico, Plain and Fancy Dress Ginghams, Hummilla Cloth, Silk Warp Lovella Cloth for travelling dresses, Mohair Debarze, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Bonnet Crapes, all colors; Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Hosiery, Gum Belts, Ribbons for Belting, Whalebone and Brass Hoops for Skirts, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Gingham Cravats, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Hop, Tidy Yarn. Also,

The best assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town. Barred and plain Jaconets, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and Dotted Crinoline, Moreen and Grass Cloth for Skirts, Book Muslin, Irish Linen, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c. Also,

A fine assortment of Spring Shawls, Silk and Braize Mantillas, and a variety of Dress and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Merino Cassimer, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Drills for pants, Blue Denim, Blue Drill, Plain and Fancy Linens, Marsailles and Silk Vesting, Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin, Nankeens, Ticking, Checks, Table diaper, &c.

Bonnets of the latest styles, and at lower prices than can be found in town.

Also, Moleskin, Fur, Wool and Summer Hats of the latest styles, and Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Bowls, Baskets, Brooms and Brushes,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

Fish & Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to come and examine my goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 29, 1857.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS! HARDWARE DEPOT!!!

The subscribers have again returned from the east with an *enlarged* stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, &c.,

which they will sell at such prices as shall make it the interest of Housekeepers, Builders, Mechanics, and *all the rest of mankind*, to give them a call. Our stock comprises Building material, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Bolts, Glass of all sizes, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.

Planes, Handsaws, Mill & Crosscut Saws, Chisels, Mann's Axes, Hatchets, Spirit Levels, Files, Stocks and Dies, Monkey Wrenches, Blacksmith's Vices, with an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Saddlers and Coach Makers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of Harness Mountings and Coach Trimmings. Patent and Common Hames, 30 varieties; Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Oil Cloth for Carriages, Coach Laces and Linings, Hubs, Spokes, Fellocs, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Knives and Forks from 37½ cents to $5 per set, Silver dessert forks, Silver and common spoons, Ladies' fruit knives, Wostenholm's and 50 other kinds of Pocket knives, Farrier's knives, razors, &c., &c.

HOLLOW-WARE.

Porcelaine, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sauce, Frying and Baking Pans, Steak Griddles, Dish Covers, &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice Hammers, Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles, Portmonaies, Bells of all kinds, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, Paint Brushes, Wall Brushes, Traces & Chains of various kinds, Chain Pumps and Metallic Pumps for cisterns, Picks, Sledges, &c., &c.

☞Having purchased many of our goods at wholesale prices from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell both *Wholesale* and *Retail—extremely low!* A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

☞All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

March 18, 1857.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

BENJAMIN JACOBS

Informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part,

Ginghams,
Lawns,
Barages, printed and plain,
Prints of all kinds,
Muslins,
Gloves,
Mitts,
Hosiery, &c., &c., and in fact

all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

300 KEGS PAINT.

| | |
|---|---|
| WHITE LEAD, (*pure*,) per keg of 25 lbs | $2 50 |
| WHITE LEAD, (*extra*,) " | 2 75 |
| PHILADELPHIA ZINC PAINT, " | 2 40 |
| BEST SNOW WHITE ZINC PAINT, " | 2 68 |

Oils, Glass, Putty, Nails, and all kinds of HARDWARE and Building Materials in proportion, at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,

April 8, 1857. Huntingdon, Pa.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa. J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "*Franklin House*," for several years occupied by C. Couts, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.

*Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.*

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857. H. ROMAN.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands,—all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SALT—Ashton and Ground Alum—by the Sack or Bushel, for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

SAVE YOUR MONEY by purchasing Pure Linseed Oil (10 gal. and above) $1.18 per gal. Pure Linseed Oil ( 1 to 10 gallons) $1.25 " " Boiled Linseed Oil, always on hand at the Hardware Store of [june10] JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

DR. H. JAMES' Extract Cannabis Indica, for the permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility, &c., for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of HENRY McMANIGILL. apr29

THE MAIN LINE SOLD.—GEISSINGER'S Store the head of Navigation, and his assortment now complete.

If you want the worth of your money, go to Geissinger's Cheap Store, West Huntingdon, Pa.

May 20, 1857. W. J. GEISSINGER.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S

TINWARE.—A splendid assortment just received and for sale by W. J. GEISSINGER. May 20, 1857.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

BACON & DRIED BEEF— a large and excellent lot, just received and for sale by Huntingdon, June 17, 1857. LOVE & McDIVITT.

100 Sacks Ground Alum Salt, 50 tons Plaster to be disposed of by August 5, 1857. SCOTT & BROWN.

WANTED—20,000 Bushels Wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash prices. Huntingdon, Aug. 19. W. J. GEISSINGER.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

## PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

EVANS, McCONNELL & EVANS, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Broad Top City, Huntingdon county.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

OWEN & LAMBERT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Address, Owen & Lambert, Broad Top City.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner & Shipper of Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon, Pa.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. T. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville. Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

PORCELAIN BOILERS and PANS of every description, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by JAS. A. BROWN & CO. apr. 8.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL. Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods. Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy, can be had at the cheap Drug Store of apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

HIDES & TANNERS OIL.—1000 DRY FLINT HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNERS OIL. For sale by J. PALMER & CO. MARKET Street WHARF, PHILADELPHIA. May 12, 1857.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The "May Flower" arrived in port last week, having on board, a new and splendid assortment of Groceries, Confectionaries, Provisions, &c., &c., all of which are offered *for sale at the Cheap Store of LOVE & McDIVITT*, consisting of Hams, Shoulders, Salt and Fish, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, molasses, Cheese, Crackers, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Tamarind, Rice, Sago, Tapioca, Orange Syrup, Pickles, Oranges, Lemons, Oils, Candles, Tobacco, Segars, Fruits and Confectionaries of all kinds, all of which will be disposed of at the LOWEST PRICE, for cash or country produce. Purchasers are invited to call and see and examine for themselves. LOVE & McDIVITT.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1857.

TIPTON STEAM FRAME, SASH, DOOR, SHUTTER & FLOORING MANUFACTORY, TIPTON, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., 10 *miles East of Altoona*. The undersigned having provided a complete set of Machinery for the business, and being practical House Carpenters and Builders, are extensively engaged in Manufacturing by steam, any description of carpenter work, which we will furnish at low rates, and ship to any point on the Penn'a Rail Road. Plans of every description for buildings with specifications and bill of timber prepared. Orders from a distance respectfully solicited.

McCAULEY & CO.

Tipton, July 1, 1857-1y.

FRESH MACKEREL & HERRING, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent*.

HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal, Nos. 1 and 2, Coachbody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin, of the age. John H. Patethorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. No Cure No Pay. Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.

☞Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Store, Market Square, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY McMANIGILL.

November 26, 1856.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS